

define the plate laterally; remaining tergites polished; hypopygium a little surpassing the apex of last tergite; ovipositor exerted about the length of the second tergite. Black; antennae entirely black; tegulae yellow; wings hyaline; stigma dark brown; anterior and middle legs entirely yellow, including the coxae; posterior coxae black; hind femora yellow, black at extreme tip; apex of hind tibiae blackish, usually broadly so; hind tarsi mostly blackish, except basal half of metatarsus, and sometimes base of the following segments; abdomen black; the broad membranous margins bordering the plates of the first and second tergites yellowish; sometimes a weak suggestion of reddish on the sides of the third tergite; sides and venter of abdomen yellowish on the basal half.

Male.—Like the female, except for the sexual differences usual to this group; the antennae are a little longer; the propodeum and the first and second abdominal tergites are even slightly less sculptured; and the blackish markings of the posterior legs are a little deeper.

Cocoon.—Chalky-white, solitary, normally attached lengthwise to the under side of the host larva.

Type.—Cat. No. 40833, U. S. N. M.

Type locality.—Olaszliszka, Hungary.

Host.—*Porthetria dispar* L.

Described from 5 female and 5 male specimens reared May, 1926, in the Bureau of Entomology, under Gipsy Moth Lab. No. E2-A5. This material was obtained in a heavy gipsy moth infestation, where the species was found to be a very abundant parasite of the small caterpillars, usually emerging from the third stage larvae.

The type, allotype, and six paratypes are in the United States National Museum; the two remaining paratypes are in the collection of the Gipsy Moth Laboratory.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR SOUTH AMERICAN MOTHS.

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ZANOLIDAE.

Thelosia impedita, new species.

Small, frail, the fore wing scarcely pointed at apex, but otherwise with the structure and markings of *truncata* Schaus, *rectilinea* Dognin, *jorgenseni* Schaus or *minois* Schaus. Light reddish brown with bronzy reflection; a round dark brown discal dot, followed by a straight outer line from costa to inner margin; two lines beyond this, both wavy, forming arcs between the veins in reverse direction from each other. Hind wing pale yellowish, silky shining. Expanse, 18 mm.

Type, male, No. 894, Cornell University Collection, Teffé, Rio Solimoes, Brazil, February 14, 1920 (S. H. Parish).

DALCERIDAE.

Paracraga halophora, new species.

Fore wing white, with slight rusty tint and dusky irrorations; costa slightly more rusty; outer margin with black points at the ends of veins 3 to 8, those on 3 and 8 larger; a black point at the middle of vein 1. At upper angle of cell a narrow double dark brown line with slight included reddish shade; a line from upper angle of this, strongly bowed outward, reaching tornus; inner part of discal line continued across cell to median vein, the area thus included shining silvery with wavy surface, running almost to base below median vein and above vein 1. Hind wing white, with slight black dots at the ends of veins 2 and 3. Expanse, 24 mm.

Type, male, No. 896, Cornell University Collection, Pueblo Pardo, Col. de Perene, Peru.

General appearance of *argentea* Schaus, though the course of the lines is actually more as in *amianta* Dyar.

MEGALOPYGIDAE.

Malmis interlineata, new species.

Rather light brown, as in *fieldia* Schaus, the costal half a shade darker brown than the inner half; no transverse marks, all the veins pale yellowish lined, the interspaces also, the interspaceal lines a little thicker, but these do not quite reach the outer margin; the interspaceal line between veins 6 and 7 just beyond cell is thickened to form a short ray. Hind wing with the veins not lined, indicated only by pale spots in the fringe at the ends of the veins, as on fore wing. Body parts intermixed brown and yellow. Expanse, 49 mm.

Type, male, No. 895, Cornell University Collection, Lassance, Minas Geraes, Brazil, November 15, 1919 (R. G. Harris).

Megalopyge partheniata, new species.

Male marked as in *nuda* Cramer, the double lines on the veins confluent and smoky, broadly obsolete in the tornal area; larger, more robust than the male of *nuda*, but easily mistaken for that species. Female, wings dark gray, the double vein-linings faintly or not at all indicated. Body parts rusty brown, banded with dark gray. Larger and more robust than female *nuda*, the wings less narrowly drawn out. Much resembles the female of *Podalia pellucida* Möscherler.

Types, two males and two females, Villa Rica, Paraguay, April 23, 1924 (F. Schade). *Type* No. 40774, U. S. National Museum.

Mr. Schade sends a colored drawing of the larva. The hairing is dense and white, arched, rather long, but even except four erect black slightly curling tufts along the dorsal line, one near each end, two in the middle, close together. Subventral hair short, mixed with orange and obliquely down-turned to a row of short black hairs. Head black. Very different from Stoll's figure of the larva of *nuda* (Plate xviii, figs. 2, 2c).
